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P.01/02



ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA REDWOOD SHORES, CALIFORNIA DURHAM, NORTH CAROLINA

INTERVIEW AGENDA

REPLY To: P.O. Box 1404

ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA 22313-1404

TELEPHONE:

+1.703.836.6620

FACSIMILE:

+1.703.836.2021 (GROUP 3)

+1.703.836.0028 (GROUP 4)

DATE: January 24, 2000

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Your Ref.:	08/876,812	Our Ref.:	018176-070	GROUP 1600
		Total Pages (Incl. This Cover	Page):	2

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018176-070 08/876,812

AGENDA FOR JANUARY 25, 2000 INTERVIEW

- I.) The combined teachings of Diebold and Ovshinsky do not teach those features recited in claim 1.
 - (A) Claim 1 recites a substrate in the form of "a non-conductive surface comprising a non-conductive coating affixed to one side of a flexible material", as well as a working and counter electrode material made from "amorphous semiconductor material affixed to the non-conductive surface".

(B) Diebold:

- Diebold does not teach any type of semiconductor material affixed to a non-conductive surface comprising a non-conductive coating affixed to one side of a flexible material (e.g. conductive noble metal films 61 deposited onto polymer layer 62, which is then applied to rigid non-conductive substrate 64, or the noble metal film may be deposited directly to the surface of the substrate; see column 3, lines 11-17)
- Diebold teaches use of a conventional <u>rigid</u> fiberglass substrate (64), and conventional fragile semiconductor materials (metal films) (which is OK for the step and repeat production method of Diebold, but not acceptable for the continuous roll processing of the present invention).

(C) Ovshinsky:

- Ovshinsky, in addition to being non-analogous, and failing to suggest substitution of an amorphous semiconductor for a conventional semiconductor in the context of a working and counter electrode of an electrochemical test device, teaches away from claim 1.
- Claim 1 requires the amorphous semiconductor to be affixed to a non-conductive surface. By contrast, Ovshinsky teaches depositing an amorphous semiconductor material to a substrate (e.g. -72) "having good electrical conductivity properties under dark as well as light conditions, and the ability of making an ohmic contact with an amorphous silicon film 65".